

New York, Oct. 30.—Silver, 49 3/8c;
Lead, \$4.75; Spelter, no bid; Cop-
per, quiet, electrolytic, \$18@18.12 1/2.

WEATHER—UTAH: Generally Fair
Tonight and Sunday; Cooler Tonight
in North Portion, Cooler Sunday.

Large Russian Forces Leave Black Sea Ports for the Bulgarian Coast

RUMANIA EXPECTED TO JOIN FORCES WITH ENTENTE ALLIES

Favorable Attitude of Bucharest Officials Engaging Close Attention of Greek Government—Bulgarian Seaports Suffer Severely From Russian Bombardment—Severe Fighting Reported Along Other Fronts—Position of Serbia Becoming More Desperate Daily—Important Struggle Progressing on Austro-Italian Front.

Athens, Oct. 30, via London, 10:05 a. m.—The favorable attitude which Rumania is reported to have adopted toward the entente allies is engaging the close attention of the Greek government and general staff. A definite outcome of the negotiations of the entente powers at Bucharest is awaited anxiously.

Copenhagen, Oct. 30, via London, 11:30 a. m.—Large contingents of Russian troops have set sail from the Black sea ports of Odessa and Sebastopol for the Bulgarian coast, the Berlin Tageblatt says. The Tageblatt says that a message has been received from Bucharest saying the transports are being conveyed by a strong squadron. The recent attack by Russian warships on the port of Varna, according to this account, was made in co-operation with an attempt to land troops.

Paris, Oct. 30, 3:30 p. m.—French progress last night at Bois En Hache and the repulse of a German attack near Souchez this morning are set forth in the official announcement given out by the French war office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district last night we made progress at Bois en Hache and occupied a section of the enemy's trenches.

Germans Meet Repulse.

"To the southeast of Souchez the Germans this morning undertook an attack in the vicinity of Hill Number 140. They were repulsed by a curtain of fire from the French machine guns.

"In the Champagne district the fighting still is going on in the vicinity of the position known as 'La Courtine,' with the greatest ferocity.

On four different occasions the enemy has endeavored to recapture from us the trenches we took possession of yesterday. These four counter attacks all failed completely before the energetic resistance of our troops, who were successful everywhere in retaining the advances made.

"There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front."

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

London, Oct. 30, 5:40 p. m.—One hundred men are reported missing after a collision between the British auxiliary cruiser Hythe and another British warship off the Gallipoli peninsula, in which the Hythe was sunk.

BRITISH ORDERED TO FRONT.

Paris, Oct. 30, 5:30 p. m.—The British troops which were landed at Saloniki are said by the Havas correspondent there to have received orders from London to depart for the Serbian front. The correspondent adds that a junction with Serbian troops already has been effected.

Sofia, Oct. 30, via London, 10:50 a. m.—Lewis Einstein, the first American minister, credited solely to Bulgaria, presented his credentials today.

King George Improving.

London, Oct. 30, 1:55 p. m.—King George who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his horse while reviewing troops in the field, continues to improve. An official statement issued today says:

"The king's condition shows further improvement. There has been some sleep and the pain is diminishing. Temperature and pulse are normal."

Review of War Situation.

London, Oct. 30, 1:46 p. m.—The position of Serbia is becoming more desperate daily. Nish is threatened by the Bulgarians, while the Austrians and Germans are gradually opening the way toward the great Serbian arsenal at Kraguevatz.

Rome reports that the Serbian capital has been removed to a "certain point."

According to the latest official report from Sofia, the Serbians are in retreat in a westerly direction all along the Bulgarian front.

Unofficial dispatches state that a Bulgarian officer commanding an advance patrol, has lined with the Austro-German staff.

The Bulgarians assert that they are in possession of Nersent, Brza Palanka, Zajecar, Kula, and several villages in the Timok valley, which gives them a strategic position of primary importance.

The complete capture of Pirot is not claimed by the war office at Sofia, which says the Bulgarians, after storming the southern fortifications, penetrated the town where night put an end to the fighting.

With the exception of the unofficial report that the French are now firmly in possession of Strumitsa, no news has been received concerning

LEADS ARMY CORPS FROM AUSTRALASIA IN FIGHTING ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA



Sir W. R. Birdwood outside his dug-out on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William R. Birdwood commands the Australian and New Zealand army corps in the campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He is idolized by his men and not one day has he quitted his post.

Officers and 929 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

"A Russian battle aeroplane was shot down near Kulle.

"Western theatre: No events of special importance have occurred."

ALLIES BOMBARD TURK TRENCHES

Fighting With Artillery, Bombs and Torpedoes—Shells Fired Against Turkish Left Wing.

Constantinople, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30, 7:45 a. m.—The Turkish war office tonight announced that a terrible bombardment by the allies on the Gallipoli peninsula have caused in certain trenches on the Turkish left wing.

The official statement says a heavy bombardment by the enemy at other points, assisted by two monitors, accomplished no results.

The statement follows:

"Near Anafarta our projectiles hit one of the enemy's storehouses which exploded, the detonations lasting fifteen minutes. Our artillery disposed of hostile troops who were digging entrenchments."

Trenches Persistently Bombarded.

"Near Ari Burnu the enemy proved ineffective. Throughout Thursday night the enemy persistently bombarded our trenches on the right wing and the following day their artillery made an unsuccessful attack upon several points in our line."

"Near Seddul Bahr there has been fighting with artillery, bombs and torpedoes."

"The enemy fired a thousand shells against our left wing, causing the collapse of some trenches."

"Near Ari Burnu and Seddul Bahr two of the enemy monitors took part in a bombardment but were driven off by our artillery."

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FIERCE FIGHT WITH CIVILIANS

London, Oct. 30, 11:25 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"When in a zealous search for metals which had been commandeered by the authorities, the Germans began to strip Orthodox and Roman Catholic church in Vilna they were opposed by an enormous crowd of citizens armed with bombs and grenades. The fierce struggle between the inhabitants and the Germans, in which many soldiers and civilians were killed, lasted two days."

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LINER HESPERIAN WAS TORPEDOED

United States Naval Experts Decide That Fragment Found on Steamship's Deck Was Part of Torpedo.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the navy department had definitely established the fact that the fragment of the engine of the German liner Hesperian was a part of a torpedo. The German government has persistently denied that the Hesperian was torpedoed. In the opinion of United States naval experts the fragment could not have been a part of a marine mine.

The secretary said the result of the navy department's investigation would immediately be communicated either to the German government directly or to Ambassador Bernstorff.

The secretary volunteered no information regarding what form the communication to the German government might take.

Germany Makes Qualified Disclaimer.

Germany has made to the United States a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the Hesperian. In a note to Ambassador Gerard on September 20 the German foreign office said that on the face of the evidence, then at hand, Germany was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

The fragment of metal examined by the navy department experts, was said to have been picked from the deck of the Hesperian after the explosion. The Hesperian sank early in September off the Irish coast while making her way to port after being disabled by the explosion. The fragment was sent to the state department by the American embassy at London.

The state department heretofore had been in doubt regarding the direct cause of the sinking of the Hesperian. A number of affidavits from passengers and officers of the ship have been received by the state department. The signers swear that the ship had been torpedoed. Two Americans were aboard.

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and that his appointment will be made in the near future. It is a question whether it will be a recess appointment or be made after congress convenes in December. In either event confirmation would not be had until after the first of next year; but in case of a recess appointment Judge Johnson could take up the duties of the office before the time of confirmation. It is reported that Senator Reed Smoot was in conference with heads of the government legal department yesterday, evidently for the purpose of learning whether he would oppose confirmation of Judge Johnson's appointment, and it is thought that the senator assured his interviewers that he would not oppose the appointment.

RECEPTION FOR SPECIAL ENVOY

Senator and Mrs. Albert Cummins Will Receive Sarah Bard Field and Suffragist Companions En Route to Washington.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 30.—Senator Albert Cummins and Mrs. Cummins will be the host and hostess at a reception at their home here tonight for Mrs. Sarah Bard Field of Portland, Ore., the special envoy from the Women Voters of the west to congress; her companions, Miss M. A. Akindburg and Miss Ingsburg Kinstedt, both of Providence, R. I., and hundreds of Iowa suffragists who will act as escorts.

A public reception for Miss Field will be held at the state house this afternoon where she will be greeted by W. A. Allen, secretary of state, acting for Governor Clark, Mayor Hannah and Miss Dunlap Hold, representing the Iowa Equal Suffrage association. A parade will precede the ceremonies at the state house and at Senator Cummins' home.

Mrs. Field is making an overland trip to Washington, bearing a petition to congress containing the signatures of 5,000 women voters and the resolution adopted by the convention in San Francisco last September following the submission to the people of a federal suffrage amendment to the constitution.

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SEVERE BLOW TO SERBIAN ARMY

Fall of Stronghold Leaves Road to Nish Open for Strong Bulgarian Advance.

SERBS EVACUATE PIROT

Three Days of Desperate Fighting Ends—Huge Stores of Ammunition Left Behind.

Sofia, Oct. 27, via London, Oct. 30, 10:50 a. m.—(Delayed.)—The fall of Pirot this morning (Wednesday) was a severe blow to the Serbian army, since the reduction of this stronghold leaves open the road to Nish and invites a strong Bulgarian advance towards the center of Old Serbia.

The capture of Pirot followed three days of desperate fighting ending at nightfall on October 26. During the nights the Serbs evacuated the city, sacrificing all their heavy baggage and leaving huge stores of ammunition and war material. It is asserted that the Serbian losses were extremely heavy.

The fall of Pirot and Zajecar, together with the junction made by the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces north of Negotin have rendered the position of the Serbians, it is considered here, extremely critical. Serbian forces near Mitrovitza and Prispina are retreating north in the direction of Novipazara with the purpose evidently of joining the main groups of their army in the interior, where it is said a state of siege is rapidly approaching since the Serbs are on the verge of being completely cut off.

The capture of Zajecar was of distinct benefit to the Bulgarians, as it was of importance to the Serbians both as a frontier fortress and as a railway junction. Zajecar was defended by a Serbian division of about 10,000 men. The Bulgarian forces numbered about two brigades.

Serbs Keep Up Terrific Fire.

The most thorough preparations for defense had been made by the Serbians. From every mountain crest the Serbians poured a terrific fire into the Bulgarian lines.

However, the Bulgarians succeeded in taking heavy artillery to the top of the mountain whence they were able to direct their fire at the Serbian defenses.

Desperate Infantry Attack.

The Serbians were subjected to a preliminary bombardment on Monday and early yesterday. This was followed by a Bulgarian infantry attack of the most desperate character. The Bulgarians were often obliged to climb on all fours up steep slopes to Serbian positions. The attacking parties shortly before noon carried all the Serbian defenses.

The Bulgarian artillery did most effective work. Its fire was said by Serbian prisoners to have been the worst they had experienced and compelled the remaining Serbians to surrender.

Serbs in Civilian Clothing.

Most of the Serbian prisoners wear civilian clothing with military overcoats and caps. Others are wearing thin summer uniforms with three or four shirts. Few of them have good shoes. There was no lack, however, of the best French and British war materials. The Serbians are still hoping that reinforcements will reach them.

All accounts agree as to the valor of the Serbians. Extraordinary exertions were required to scale the dizzy heights at Zajecar. The Bulgarian infantrymen removed their shoes to obtain a better footing on the slippery rocks. Like untamable beings, they rushed up the slopes. Gaps in their line were filled up instantly from following reserves.

Bulgarians Do Effective Work.

Reaching the summit the infantry did such a effective work with the bayonet that the Serbians, who were still inclined to fight, held up their hands quickly. It is asserted that the Bulgarian losses were slight in view of the magnitude of the action.

Montenegrins Attack Austrians Inflicting Heavy Losses—Violent Artillery Along the Drina.

Paris, Oct. 30, 3:25 p. m.—The Montenegrin legion today received the following official dispatches:

"A great battle between Montenegrin and Austrian troops began south of Visegrad (Bosnia) on October 28. The result is not yet known."

"The Montenegrins attacked the Austrians energetically at Gora, inflicting large losses and making a certain number of prisoners. There is violent artillery fighting along the Drina and at Grabova."

Paris, Oct. 29, 9:55 p. m.—The minister of war has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards, reading:

"Keep silent, be careful, the enemy is listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains, street cars and other public places.

GERMAN TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN

Forces Northeast of Mitau Withstand Two Strong Russian Attacks But Retreat in Face of Another.

Berlin, Oct. 30, via London, 5:02 p. m.—German troops which had advanced near Mitau in the Riga district were withdrawn to their former position after repulsing two strong attacks. German army headquarters announced in its official statement today. The text of the statement follows:

"Northeast of Mitau our forces which advanced on the northern bank of the Misa near Plankanen, repulsed two strong night attacks and then withdrew in the face of another attack. Into the main position on the southern bank."

"Army of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report."

"Army of General Von Linsingen: West of Czortysk a Russian position near Komorov and the town itself were taken. A Russian counter attack by night was unsuccessful. Kamienucha, Pueta, Lisowska and Bilogov were stormed. We took eighteen of-

ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION FOUND IN ROOMS OF GERMAN SPIES

